

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5830

號七十二月六年四十三緒光

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1908.

六拜禮

號五十二月七年七其港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,120,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. OHIO.
Kobe. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWHONGWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of a per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed deposit:—

For 12 months 5% p.a.

" 6 " 4% " "

" 3 " 3% " "

" 1 " 2% " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,212,222

RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,212,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREEDNEEDLE HOUSE, E.O.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3% " "

" 3 " 2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,750,000 (£479,407).

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cherbon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radia (Achoen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 3% do.

Do. 3 do. 2% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [26]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,000,000

Head Office:—HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
E. Shollin, Esq.—Chairman.
W. J. Gresson, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq.
O. G. R. Broderick, Esq.
G. F. Friesland, Esq.
O. S. Gobbay, Esq.
W. Helms, Esq.
G. R. Lonsmann, Esq.
R. Shaw, Esq.
Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:—Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of a per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3% per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [23]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,125,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPERTIES £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.

" 6 " 3% " "

" 3 " 2% " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP:—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:—Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:—

Koenigliche Saeehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt a/M.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.

SHANGHAI.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LARGE SELECTION

BATH ROBES

LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

A MOST USEFUL WRAP

BATHING PARTIES.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BATHING COSTUMES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [36]



V. O. S.

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 15, Queen's Road Central.



Telephone No. 75.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [40]

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central.

FIRST CLASS GOODS:

New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.

W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Swatow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [63]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar

at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Duets and Concerts.

Apply to—

E. J. LOPES, C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [60]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

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3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

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10.15 p.m. to 10.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.45 p.m. to 11.

Halls.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	SATURDAY, 6 P.M., the 25th July.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Benzer	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 29th July.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" Capt. H. Kerchoer	About WEDNESDAY, 29th July.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 13th August.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of August.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	YARRA	Sellier	3rd Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelin	4th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AUSTRALIAN	Veron	Veron	17th Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Guignot	18th Aug., 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT to OVERLAND via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER.....13 Days.

LONDON and PARIS.....20

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL EXELMANS...25th July.	* OREYLAN26th Nov.
* OREYLAN27th Aug.	* OREYLAN11th Jan.
* MALTE11th Oct.	

No passengers. * Intermediate class and rates of passage.

New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

[450]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE "LINTAN" and "SAN-DI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.5 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated to Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns, for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw-Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Ideberg, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1908.

[39]

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA	Second half July
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN	Second half July
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half Aug.	JAVA	First half Aug.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half Aug.	SHANGHAI	First half Aug.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half Aug.	JAVA	First half Aug.
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half Aug.	SHANGHAI	Second half Aug.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Telephone No. 375,

YONG BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 17th July, 1908.

[16]

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.
Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

[15]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

OF THE

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1904.

FRENCH STORE.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English preserves just to hand—

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE,

BREAKFAST BACON,

CALF'S HEAD & HAM,

PEAS & HAM,

PORK, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS,

CHICKEN & HAM,

VEAL & GAME PATES,

MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY,

ASSORTED SOUPS,

FRENCH JAM &

FRUITS IN SYRUP, &c.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1908.

[11]

ROUND THE PAWNSHOPS.

We were casting about in our minds how to pass the evening when the Old Stager suggested a round of the pawnshops, by way of a diversion, so we chartered a hansom and set off on a tour of inspection. The fascination of the Orient casts its spell even over these matters of fact places, differing greatly from the abode of "noble" at home or the Monte de Piété known in common parlance on the Continent as *chez ma tante*. No gaudy golden balls indicate the kindly spot to welcome the broken-down humanity, whilst Sunday's "best" may be taken every Monday, there to repose for five days until Saturday's wages release them, and the owners in all their bravery once more respect the first day of the week. Neither do the windows glitter with the glory of unredeemed pledges to attract the unwary into purchasing "Brummagem" trinkets in the belief that they are genuine. So dirty and unattractive is the exterior of the pawnshop in Singapore that a stranger in these parts would pass it by unwittingly, deeming it possibly but a homely habitation of some lowly Chinese family. The poles which bar the entrance to the door suggest nothing, and it is only after entering the shop and gazing on the glittering glories in the glass cases that one realizes the utility of providing the barrier, as well as the practical purpose of the little open trap-door in the room above the shop, through which many pairs of eyes are always peering. Here, the interest of the pawnshop is centred in the interior of the dirty, darkened dwelling, and as the Old Stager knew where the best of them were to be found, we felt we were sure of an interesting evening. For he was well known to the Chinese in charge of the shop, and they never resented the liberties he took with their towchange; indeed they would lose their phlegmatic attitude in the presence of his geniality; so great always is the charm of a strong personality.

We all clamoured for diamonds, although none of us expected to purchase any. That, however, was a mere detail. One can enjoy a "look-see" in an Eastern pawnshop without having the least intention of buying anything. Good-natured John will open case after case, and hand out gem after gem with his urbane smile, asking at the same time double the value of the jewel. We were very much taken with a handsome diamond pendant, containing seven stones, glittering equal to any, so the "Chief" declared, in the famous *Palais Royal*. The price asked was nearly three hundred dollars, and there was no knowing what our companion in a weak moment might have done in the way of raising the wind, had not the Old Stager, after carefully scrutinizing the stones through a glass, declared that one was chipped and another had a flaw. So with a sigh the precious treasure was returned to the case where, doubtless, it will be found to tempt the "Chief" on his return trip. Precious gems being beyond our means, we were fain to content ourselves with humbler bargains, coming away poorer in pocket but richer in satisfaction by possessing a collection of Malay silver bells, *flindings*, *krongs*, and various odds and ends. Amongst other curios which we picked up were strangely fashioned brass flat irons of Chinese workmanship, and some brass utensils which the vendor declared were used in cake making.

There is not much diversity among the pawnshops so that a good deal of the interest of the trip was derived from small incidents en route. In one shop a young, half-naked Chinese lad was drawing weird strains from a clumsy shaped violin. In another, two Malay women dressed in sarong-kabayas were eagerly examining a carved gold ring. To our astonishment one of them turned round to us, saying in English with but a slight accent: "the workmanship is good, but can you kindly tell me what carat is the gold?" Amongst the goods offered for sale at one of the pawnshops was a handsome gold watch with the name of the owner—a Scotch doctor—engraved inside "from a few of his friends." One wondered how and why it came to be there. The solid, English-made, time-piece looked sadly out of place amongst the tawdry gewgaws of the East. Doubtless many of the trinkets lying in these shops have histories as sad as had this watch, but their owners were not of our kin, so a sense of sympathy was lacking.

Apart from the barriers at the entrance to the pawnshop and the trap-door already mentioned, the observant visitor to these places will remark how cunningly the cases containing the goods are constructed. However much the intending buyer may wish to remove the article from them himself, it is impossible for him to do so. The door opens (initially) against the counter, thereby barring one from all access to the case itself. And John always takes care to anticipate one's movements, and interposes his own body in his narrow passage before he unlocks the door of the treasure-case, thus blocking up all possibility of entrance. One word in conclusion to those persons whose olfactory organs are supersensitive and who wish to visit Singapore's pawnshops, we would give "Punch's" famous advice to those about to marry; and say, "Don't"—Free Lance in *Singapore Free Press*.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

15, D'AGUIAR STREET.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1908.

[11]

To Let.

TO LET FROM 1st SEPTEMBER.

AT SHAMKIN, CANTON.

HOUSE No. 10, (Kwan-How Buildings) at present in the occupation of the I. M. Customs.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. [105]

TO LET.

NO. 4 and 8, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to—
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LTD.
No. 3, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1908. [126]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [129]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [137]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road, Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—
THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT, E. D. Sassoon & Co., Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [138]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIR ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 162, Des Voeux Road next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [16]

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon, at \$45 plus taxes per month.

Immediate possession.

Apply to—

A. RAYMOND, C/o J. J. David & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1908. [160]

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ONE ROOM in PRINCE'S BUILDING, Top Floor.

Apply to—

S. J. DAVID & CO., PRINCE'S BUILDING.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. [161]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 14, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [162]

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Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
Gentlemen's
Department,
28, Queen's Road

Direct
Importers
GENTLEMEN'S
**PANAMA
HATS.**
Smart
and
Exclusive
NECKWEAR.

Specialists
in
Gentlemen's
Hosiery.

Cool
and
Durable
**SINGLET
AND
SHIRTS.**

Latest
Patterns
in
SOCKS.

**WM. POWELL,
LTD.,**
General Drapers,
Furnishers,
Des Vaux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1908. (16)

Public Companies.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH ORDINARY
HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company, will be
held at the Office of the Company, Hotel
Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 11th August,
at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving
a Report of the Directors, together with a
statement of accounts, declaring a Dividend,
confirming the appointment of Directors; and
electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 11th
August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary. (162)

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per
Share for the six months ending 30th
June, 1908, will be payable on the 29th inst.,
on which date Dividend Warrants may be
obtained on application at the Company's
Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the
22nd instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 29th
instant (both days inclusive), during which
period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary. (162)

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Dollars
Two per Share for the Six Months
ending 30th June, 1908, will be payable on
the 29th instant, on which date Dividend
Warrants may be obtained on application at
the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the
22nd instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 29th
instant (both days inclusive), during which
period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Invest-
ment and Agency Company, Ltd.
General Agents for the West Point
Building Company, Ltd. (168)

Notices of Firms

KOWLOON HOTEL.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to Notify his Clients
and the Public generally that he has
admitted Mr. P. E. FRED STONE into
PARTNERSHIP with him in the business of
the above Hotel as from 1st July, 1908, under
the name and style of "OWEN STONE & Co."

O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

MR. P. E. FRED STONE has the pleasure
to inform his numerous Friends and
Acquaintances (ashore and afloat) that he has
joined Mr. O. E. OWEN as a PARTNER
in the business of the KOWLOON HOTEL,
as from the 1st July, 1908, under the name and
style of "OWEN STONE & Co."

He trusts that they will extend to the new
Firm a Share of their patronage.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1908. (163)

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR
and
EXPRESS TRAINS ON(THE
GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE
TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for
the above Company, we shall be
pleased to give any information as to rates of
passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. (147)

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.CURE NO. 1. NO. 2. NO. 3.
MARVEL UPON MARVEL.NO SUFFERING
NOW DESPAIR.

but a doctor's bill or falling into
the hands of a quack, may safely be
avoided. All cure himself without the know-
ledge of a doctor. By the introduction of
NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

A complete revolution has been wrought in the
treatment of medical science, whilst thousands have
been restored to health and happiness who for
years previously had been merely dragging on a
miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A powerful
remedy for primary and secondary
syphilis, gonorrhea, and all other venereal
diseases, and all those complaints which
arise from the blood and are curable by
this remedy. It is a powerful purifier of
the blood and restores the system to its
normal state.

THERAPION No. 2—A powerful
remedy for all forms of rheumatism, neuralgia,
migraine, and all other pains arising from
the blood and are curable by this remedy.
It is a powerful purifier of the blood and
restores the system to its normal state.

THERAPION No. 3—A powerful
remedy for all forms of indigestion, liver
trouble, and all other complaints arising
from the blood and are curable by this
remedy. It is a powerful purifier of the
blood and restores the system to its normal
state.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary. (162)

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

MR. CLEMENTI'S MEMORANDUM.

The following editorial is from the *Japan
Chronicle*—

The paternal solicitude of the Western world
for the welfare of the Chinese which is to find
voice in the forthcoming International Con-
ference for the Abolition of Opium, convened
by the United States Government, is, in prin-
ciple, undoubtedly a praiseworthy indication of
an earnest desire permeating the more ad-
vanced sections of mankind to eradicate evils
which tend to retard the healthy development
of the race; but it would be interesting to in-
quire whether in the present case the evil
which is being attacked is as real as is im-
agined, and whether the eminent gentlemen
who are organising the movement against
opium-smoking are not making a mountain
out of a molehill. After the recommendations
of the Conference are carried out, after
Government revenues from opium have been
cut off, after the public opium
divans have been abolished, will the results
achieved adequately compensate the enor-
mous amount of solicitude and expenditure in-
volved in attaining those objects? There are
a good many reasons to believe the answer
must be in the negative. From one point of
view the pressure being brought to bear on
China in this respect must appear distinctly
humiliating to that nation's dignity. The
problem is being capably tackled by China herself,
and the intrusion of other nations into the
matter appears totally unwarranted, especially
when those nations are in some cases blind to
their own shortcomings and would strongly re-
sent interference in their concerns by outsiders.

That the evil has been greatly exaggerated
may be estimated from a paper entitled "Cal-
culation of the Percentages of Opium Smokers
in China, Szechuan, and Hongkong," which
was laid before the Hongkong Legislative
Council recently by Mr. C. Clementi, Assistant
Colonial Secretary. He points out that the
strongly expressed opinion abroad regarding
the demoralising effect of opium-smoking on
the Chinese nation might be justified by a re-
ference to Article 2 of the Proposals in Ten
Articles for carrying out the Opium Edict of
the 20th September, 1906, which commences
as follows:—"The vice of opium-smoking is
of long standing, and it may be reckoned that
some 30 to 40 per cent. of the population are
addicted thereto." Where the figures in this
official document are obtained is not stated,
but according to reliable investigations con-
firmed by unimpeachable authorities they cer-
tainly do not represent the actual condition of
affairs. Sir John Jordan, in the first paragraph
of his general report on opium, dated 31st
November 1907, states that the population of
China "is generally estimated at four hundred
millions." Further on in the same report he
writes: "The amount of opium produced in
China in 1906 has been estimated at 330,000
piculs." Of this total only 4,730 piculs are
exported to foreign countries. The
total amount imported, he continues, was
54,225 piculs. Thus the total consumption
in China in that year was 379,495 piculs,
or 22,588 tons. It may be added that
379,495 piculs amount to a value of
607,192,200 taels. This sounds a tremendous
sum, but let us see how it works out among
a population of four hundred millions. No
person can be considered a confirmed opium-
smoker unless he consumes about 11.2 oz.
worth of prepared opium per diem. This is an
intentionally low figure taken in order that the
resulting percentage may be the highest possi-
ble; but as a matter of fact, according to Sir
J. Jordan, "a smoker of 11.2 oz. a day of Indian
opium requires 11.2 oz. of Chinese opium to
produce the same effect." But taking the
average of 11.2 oz. quoted by Mr. Clementi,
we find the annual expenditure
of 607,192,200 taels on opium, equalling
1,663,539 taels per diem, gives 8,317,695 per-
sons who smoke opium in the Chinese Em-
pire. This confirms the statement made by
Sir J. Jordan in a dispatch to the British
Foreign Office dated September 30th, 1906, in
which he writes that the opium habit "has
gained a firm hold upon 8,000,000 of the adult
population of the Empire." Assuming then,
the total population of China at 400,000,000,
of whom 8,000,000 are opium-smokers, the num-
ber of persons who smoke opium in the Em-
pire is only 2 per cent. But Mr. Clementi
points out that at even this percentage is
too high, for the 607 million taels is cal-
culated on the weight of raw opium before
preparation, and the Government Analyst at
Hongkong recently reported that raw opium
loses 50 per cent. of its weight by pre-
paration. This reduces the total weight
consumed by half, representing only 1 per
cent. of the population of China. But making
allowances for smuggling and for persons who
smoke less than 11.2 oz. per diem, 2 per cent.
is still the highest figure that can be given as
representing the proportion of opium-smokers
in the Empire. Moreover, this percentage must
include those who only indulge in a modicum
of the drug and who probably derive little or no
harm from the practice—the Chinese equivalent
to the "moderate drinkers" in England—
which brings down the actual "drunkards" to
a very small percentage indeed.

It is in Hongkong—not subject to the Chi-
nese Government—that the percentage of
opium-smokers attains a figure considerable
enough to excite some apprehension. But
even here, calculating on the official statistics
which we need not go into, the highest possible
percentage, making the most liberal allowances,
is 12.94, while the true percentage is probably
at least one-third less than this figure. Mr.
Chan, the Hongkong Opium Farmer's secre-
tary, who is certainly in a position to know the
facts, gave it as his opinion that 10 per cent.
of the adult Chinese male population of the
Colony were opium-smokers. In the province of
Szechuan the percentage is also higher than in
the rest of China, but, according to Mr.
Clementi's calculations, the figure is no higher
than 4.4 per cent. of the total population.

Thus it may be seen how far the assertion is
correct that the opium habit is "sapping to
any marked degree the energy of the great
mass of the people." It will be interesting to
inquire how far the end will justify the means
in an endeavour to stamp out the evil by
legislation. Confining our attention to the
special question of the abolition of opium
divans in Hongkong, it must be first premised
that this operation will cost a not inconsider-
able sum of money and secondly that the
confirmed opium-smoker will continue to in-
dulge by hook or by crook, and cannot be
prevented from doing so in secret. After the
abolition of the divans the Opium Farmer will
continue, as heretofore, to possess the right of
selling prepared and gross opium to the
general public. It is not to be supposed
that a half, probably not even a quarter
of those who previously smoked in divans
will forego their daily allowances of opium
when the divans are closed. Now the per-
centage of persons who use the divans
habitually is 5.58 of the total Chinese popu-
lation. Taking the proportion of those
whom the abolition of the divans might cure of
the habit, we get certainly less than a half,
probably not even a quarter of 5.58 per cent.
of the population. So that, in order to deliver,
say, 0.89 per cent. of the Chinese population of
Hongkong from the vice of opium-smoking, a
tax in payment of compensation to the Opium
Farmer and to divan keepers and in loss of
revenue, must be imposed on the remaining
99.11 per cent. of the Chinese, as well as upon
the whole non-Chinese population of the
Colony. Moreover, those divan habitues whom
the abolition of the divans leaves unregenerate,
to the number of probably over 10,000, prevent-
ed from smoking on the premises, where they
are under the direct control of the Police and
Sanitary Departments, "will be free to smoke
in any place they choose," concludes Mr.
Clementi, "to the probable detriment of the
road order and sanitation of the Colony."

There is one point which is not touched
upon in the report, that will appear of vital
importance to those who advocate abolition.
They will ask how the figures compare with
those of other years. Does the percentage
show a decrease or increase on that for former
periods? If the latter proves to be the case
then it will still be maintained that interven-
tion is called for and that the vice must be stamped
out before it assumes serious proportions. But
we are of opinion that Mr. Clementi would not
have laid himself open to a charge of prejudice
by presenting the figures for one period and
ignoring a comparison with another if that com-
parison had diminished the force of his argument,
his purpose in making the investigations being
to arrive at the facts first and draw conclusions
afterwards. If we assume that the percentage
he arrives at represents that for some years
past it is at least more than likely that the
efforts which the Chinese Government itself is
making to eradicate the vice will, without fur-
ther extraneous influence, secure a reduction—
if that be possible—even on the minimum now
shown. The trouble is that legislation so seldom
effects its purpose. Driven from opium, the
Chinese who indulge will probably take to
alcohol, just as a diminution in the consump-
tion of alcohol in the United Kingdom and
Ireland has led to an increase in the use of
drugs. Reform to be real must come from
within, not with it.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
For account of the Estate of the late
Colonel Martin,

on
WEDNESDAY,
the 29th July, 1908, at 3.30 P.M., at their
Sale Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY GOODS AND EFFECTS,
belonging to the above Estate.
TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1908. (165)

Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 95 lbs. net \$3.85 per Bag
ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1908. (159)

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1908. (14)

Intimations.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the such papers
announcements as this—concerning some
medicine or other—"If, on trial, you write that
this medicine has done you no good we will
refund your money."—Now, we have never had
reason to speak in that way concerning the
remedy named in this article. In a trade
extending throughout the world, nobody has
ever complained that our medicine has failed,
or asked for the return of his money. The
public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully
made bread, or at a medicine which really and
actually does what it was made to do. The
foundations of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION
are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge
of which on the part of the people explains its
popularity and success. There is nothing to
disguise or conceal. It was not studied out,
or discovered by accident; it was studied out,
on the solid principles of applied medical
science. It is palatable as honey and contains
all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure
Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod
livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of
Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and
Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all
who have employed it in any of the diseases it
is recommended to relieve and cure, and is
effective from the first dose. In Anemia,
Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, In-
fluenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung
Troubles, it is a specific. It is precisely what
the public on that basis. You may resort to it
with a faith and hope that arise from the history
of what it has done for others. Dr. Thos. Hun-
stucky says: "The continued use of it in my
practice, convinces me that it is the most
palatable, least nauseating, and best prepara-
tion now on the market." One bottle proves
its intrinsic value. "You cannot be dis-
appointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout
the world.

**PABST BREWING COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE.**

FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. (161)

**THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.**

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. (148)

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"DELTA,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Macedonia*.
From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Somali*.
From Persian Gulf, ex B.T.S.N. and B. &
P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 19th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godown for examination by the Consignee's
and the Company's representative at 10
appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1908. (17)

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM HAMBURG, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"
Captain Cundy, having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's
risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on THURSDAY, 30th inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen
days of the steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject
to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1908. (167)

Consignees.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ERROLL,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at
Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 27th instant will be
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
27th August, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 27th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
LADWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1908. (169)

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEUCH,"
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, &
LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 28th inst. will be
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
31st inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 28th inst., at daylight.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1908. (164)

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SILVIA,"
Captain Jaeger, having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for countersignature
by the Undersigned and to take immediate
delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed at Consignee's risk into the Godowns
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and
expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 29th inst. will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 28th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1908. (163)

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL-GERMAN MAIL-LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 30th of July, will
be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 30th of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 4th of
August, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. (18)

S.S. "ARMAND BEHC,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex
Bordeaux, ex s.s. *Ville de Paris</*

Intimations.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**OUR
AERATED
WATERS**

are guaranteed ABSOLUTELY PURE, being manufactured with the FINEST INGREDIENTS OBTAINABLE. These Waters are manufactured UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF ENGLISH EXPERTS.

The most up-to-date Automatic Plants and Appliances are employed, ensuring ENTIRE ABSENCE OF ANY FORM OF CONTAMINATION.

THIS SEASON'S SPECIALITIES

**LIME FRUIT
CHAMPAGNE,
DRY GINGER ALE**

in Splits:

Price \$1.20 per dozen.

Credit given of 60 cents per dozen for bottles returned in good condition.

**WATSON'S
FRUIT SYRUPS**

Mixed with Aerated or plain water make

**DELICIOUS COOLING
DRINKS.**

Guaranteed to be made from the PURE JUICE OF SOUND RIPE FRUIT.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.**

Established 1841.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1908. [33]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, The House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contributor.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

DEATH.

At Singapore, on July 14, MARY ISABEL CARRUTHERS, wife of John A. Martin.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1908.

**THE GOLD STANDARD IN
SINGAPORE.**

Some pregnant remarks on the fallacy of maintaining a gold standard on a silver token reserve were addressed to the members of the Legislative Council in Singapore the other day by Mr. T. S. Baker, the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in the Southern Settlement. The Colonial Treasurer had moved the second reading of a Bill for the amendment of the Currency Note Ordinance which was passed when the Straits Settlements adopted a fixed dollar, and in doing so, he explained that the main object of the Bill was to enable the Crown Agents to hold, in gold, a part of the guarantee fund, and the principal reason for the amendment was that, during the months of October and November, last year, the gold reserve was being exhausted rapidly by the

demand of the banks, and recourse had to be had to section 7 of the Ordinance. To meet the demand Singapore had to make use of the money, which they had in their possession against the security of the Currency Commissioners' investments. The question as to how the Crown Agents were to receive the gold was not provided for in the Ordinance, and will have to be considered in Committee. The point of the argument was whether they could receive the gold in exchange for notes issued in Singapore, or were the Currency Commissioners to remit the gold to London by means of the bank? In the event of the latter point, certain amendments would have to be made, so as to allow the Commissioners a freer hand. Mr. Baker, in the course of an extremely lucid speech, affirmed his confidence in the standard of value of the Straits currency being maintained at least in the neighbourhood of its present value and also expressed his confidence in the ability and intention of the Government to maintain that standard. Having made that declaration of faith, he proceeded to discuss the measure, and said that the Bill appeared to him to be introduced chiefly for the purpose of giving effect to two important doctrines. One of these was to vest the Currency Commissioners with more power in handling the currency affairs of the Colony than they at present possessed, while the other was the establishment of a gold standard reserve. With regard to the first object, he expressed the belief that everyone would approve of the Currency Commissioners being given ample power to deal with all the minor currency affairs, so long as they kept clearly before them the one important object of maintaining the standard of value of their currency, and did not otherwise do anything that might possibly be interpreted as tampering with exchange. The other object of the Bill, the establishment of a gold standard reserve fund, was a most estimable one, and one which, in name at least, could not fail to commend itself to everyone who was interested in the welfare and prosperity of the Colony. He might also have added—and of those who have dealings with the merchants of the Straits Settlements. It was a matter in which merchants and bankers might well rejoice—the idea of establishing a gold standard. But did it not strike them, he said, as being utterly ludicrous that a gold standard reserve fund should be represented, as the Bill provided, by token money, or, in other words by debased silver coinage? He referred to the fact that the so-called gold standard reserve fund of India was built up in that way, and its token coinage, or surplus silver, derived from token coinage. Nevertheless, that fund had been criticised very severely, and had been held up to the greatest derision; and on the very first occasion of its being put to the test the utter futility and ineffectiveness of its use exposed. Contrasting the position of affairs in the Straits with that obtaining in India, Mr. Baker remarked that in November of last year the exchange value of the rupee declined to Rs. 33/32d., which was nearly two per cent. below par value. He was proud to say that notwithstanding the adverse times through which the Colony had passed, the position of its currency had never descended to such a depth of destruction. Therefore, he besought them not to fall into the errors in currency matters that had been committed by India; but rather, profit by their affairs and not adopt any currency measure of an unsound or fallacious character. The Straits Settlements, if they were to produce the effect desired, and to inspire confidence, must be represented by gold, or, at the very least, by gold securities. To bring about such a condition of affairs struck him as being quite simple and his remedy would be appreciated and endorsed by all who have given attention to the question. It was not to transfer to gold standard reserve fund the surplus token coin which the recoinage of old dollars had produced; but by substituting those new token coins for the old dollars, which the Currency Commissioners held, and which were intrinsically 1/2 of the new token coin, then transferring to the gold standard reserve fund those old Straits dollars, which were eventually to be sold for gold, and then ultimately Singapore would have a real and not a sham gold fund. He supposed that, in round figures, the total number of old Straits dollars of 416 grains weight which had been reissued in new dollars of 372 grains weight, was about 144 millions, and this should produce 19 millions, in token coins, thus leaving a surplus of 42 millions in similar coin. "I must strike everyone that the only wonder is that Mr. Baker's suggestion had not previously revealed itself to the Straits Government, for it is obvious that on the old silver tokens whose intrinsic value is superior to that of the present currency the Government is bound to profit, and when that profit is converted into gold or invested in gold securities, the nucleus is provided for the gold reserve which is essential to the assurance of the maintenance of a sound gold standard. The whole argument of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank representative in Singapore was against the hoarding up of a debased silver coinage and he threatened that unless

the Government saw fit to renounce the principle of holding the reserve fund in silver tokens he would exert his utmost energies against the Bill with which he was otherwise in agreement. The Colonial Treasurer explained, according to the report in a Straits contemporary, that when the old dollars were reduced their bullion value would be credited to the gold standard reserve fund, so that it is evidently the desire of the Government to give effect to the suggestions submitted by Mr. Baker. With that object the Bill has been referred to a special sub-committee and the names of those appointed to investigate the proposals—Messrs. Baker, Anderson, Maxwell and the Colonial Treasurer—afford every reason for the belief that the gold standard of the Straits currency will be settled on a sound basis. The question is, of course, of chief interest to Singapore and the Straits generally, but it is of none the less importance to Hongkong on account of the close business relations which unite the two Crown Colonies.

THROUGH THE TELEPHONE.

Who would have dreamt that the innocent and stoic-looking telephone which performs the duty of a desk ornament or a wall decoration is the insidious transmitter of deadly diseases? Nearly everybody is in daily and hourly confabulation with the telephone, so that when an eminent medical officer declares that it is the lurking ground of tuberculous germs the subject becomes one of general importance. For years people have been using the telephone in the most matter-of-fact fashion, little knowing that every time they shouted "Hello" into the mouthpiece they received in reply a shower of microbes which attempted to retaliate for the rough treatment they had received. Now that it has been ascertained, however, that the mouthpiece of a telephone is impregnated with a variety of germs, principally those of tuberculous in the case of public telephones, the receiver will henceforth be taken down gingerly and treated with care. From a report which has been furnished by the medical officer of Westminster to the *Lancet* there seems to be little doubt that telephonic bids fair to become the latest disease. According to the *London Chronicle*, one of the Post Office public telephones on the Central Exchange was wiped round with a swab to remove any existing germs in the mouthpiece, and the contents of the swab were then used to inoculate two guinea pigs. One guinea pig was killed twenty-three days after inoculation, and the post-mortem examination showed pronounced signs of tuberculous. A second guinea pig was killed twenty-seven days after inoculation, and showed similar signs of infection, thus proving that the deadly germs of tuberculous can be transmitted by public telephones as at present in general use. This proves conclusively the truth of the assertion, says the *Chronicle*, that all telephones, whether in public or private use, should be periodically disinfected as in the case of the London Stock Exchange, where fifty telephones are sprayed daily with a disinfectant under an agreement with the General Post Office. So there is no doubt whatever about the danger that hides itself in the mouth of the telephone, and yet it has taken all this time since telephones became a popular institution to discover the fact. It would seem that the man who yells and howls at the telephone as if he were trying to make himself heard on the Zambesi, and the irate individual who cannot remove the receiver from the hook without indulging in a long and violent harangue with the telephone girls at the exchange are the most likely victims of the treacherous trap which wears such an open countenance. Every sound permits the irritated germ to get down to business in order to put in some fine work. And when the telephone operator retorts sharply that she "won't stand no nonsense," the plethoric party at the other end swallows a mouthful of germs along with his wrath. So that the operator has the best of the discussion in every way. With regard to this spraying scheme, it looks exceedingly simple at first sight, but there may be more in it than meets the eye. How often has some convivial friend on the day following a grand symposium made the malicious suggestion that a suspicious breath is being wafted over the wire? Such a character would be quite capable of declaring that there was more than Condy's fluid in the deodoriser with which the mouthpiece of the telephone had been anointed and the most respectable, cautious and circumspect of men might find their reputations, which had been laboriously built up at great personal inconvenience, slowly but surely undermined as the result of a diabolic telephone. At the rate that things are progressing at present and medical discoveries made, the only way to avoid infection will be to take a trip to the moon. Still, if one is content to take the risk of living on earth and finds it necessary to use the telephone as of yore perhaps the best way of avoiding infection is to follow the Government's advice in respect of cabbage—*Wash, boil the telephone every morning and evening.*

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LLOYD'S are insuring against the election of Mr. Bryan.

REGULATIONS to apply to Foreign warships visiting Chinese ports have been drafted and will shortly be submitted to the Throne for approval.

A WIRE has been received from H. E. Wu Ting Fang stating that the approximate date of the arrival of the U. S. Fleet in Chinese waters will be the 14th September.

THE Korean editor of the *Korean Daily News* has been apprehended on suspicion of having misappropriated funds raised for the redemption of Korea's indebtedness to Japan.

MONDAY, the 3rd of August, being a bank holiday, shall be observed as a holiday by the Government departments. There will be no holiday for the Police Magistrates' Department.

IT is stated that the Central Government has decided not to appoint a Minister to Sweden, but that the Chinese Minister to Germany shall be further accredited to Sweden, as well as to Germany.

WE are informed, says the *Chin's Critic*, that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will shortly open a branch at Newchwang. Hitherto Messrs. Bush Bros. have been their agents at the northern port.

THE Cantonese merchants at Han'ow held a meeting on 14th inst., at the tea guild, at which the question of raising an amount of money as relief funds for the people suffering from the West and North rivers inundation in Kwangtung was discussed.

MR. William Henrit, proprietor of the *New York Journal*, in reply to an appeal from Mr. Compers, president of the American Federation of Labour, on behalf of the Democratic Party, says that he will not support the chameleon candidate of a decadent Party.

ORDERS for the vessels of China's new navy will be given by the Government to British builders. There are several reasons for this selection. The officials in charge are mostly Greenwich students and the reputation of the British navy is superior to that of any other navy in the world.

THE Governor of Chekiang has complained to the Waiwup that a French ship is starting work on an oil tank at Kung'et's Bridge (the Foreign settlement of Hangchow) and that as it will be a source of danger to the vicinity its construction should be stopped and some other place selected for the purpose.

THE theatrical performances on "Saturday and Sunday at the Gymnasium, K'he, given by Chinese amateurs in aid of the Canton sufferers from the floods, were well supported, and after all expenses were paid the sum of Y300 remains, which will be sent to Canton by the K'he Chinese Benevolent Society.

THE personnel of the new Japanese Cabinet is as follows:—Minister-President and Minister of Finance, General Matsui Katsuma; Foreign Affairs, Count Komura; Home Affairs, Baron Hirata; War, General Viscount Teruchi; Navy, Admiral Baron Saito; Justice, Viscount Okabe; Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Oura; Communications, Baron Goto; Education, Mr. Y. Komatsubara.

THE amount of Japanese subsidies to be granted in accordance with the Steam Navigation Encouragement Law for next year is estimated to exceed Y5,138,600. The result of investigations, made by the Department of Communications, shows that there will be 38 steamers next year entitled to the subsidy—seven N. Y. K. steamers, twelve T. K. K. liners, four belonging to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and five O. S. K. steamers, besides ten vessels which are now under equipment.

At the Police Court, this morning, Police Sergeant Gordon, of Cheung-chau Police Station, charged Ng O Fan, a fisherman, with disobeying an order of banishment. Accused was deported to Canton on 11th February, 1907, for five years. He returned a few days ago, however, and was found in a malice at Cheung-chau yesterday. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour. On the completion of his sentence accused will again be deported.

An unlikely report is current that H. E. Tuan Fang, Viceroy of the Liangkiang provinces, is to be transferred to a high post in the Capital and that his Excellency's successor at Nanking will probably be U. E. Yuan Shu-hou (formerly Tsoai of this port) Governor of Shan'ing. It is unlikely that Viceroy Tuan Fang will go to Peking at least for another year yet; but if he does, H. E. Yuan Shu-hou, of Shan'ing, has, perhaps, the best chance of any one so far known, to succeed the Liangkiang Viceroyalty.

THERE is a popular belief that certain trees are less likely than others to be struck by lightning, and that during a thunderstorm it is quite safe to stand under a beech, for example, while the danger under a resinous tree or an oak is, respectively, fifteen or twenty times greater. This is disputed in a recent writing by Dr. A. W. Bothwick in his "Notes of the Royal Botanical Garden of Edinburgh." The doctor says that no tree is immune, and that beech is struck quite as frequently as any other species. Apparently the taller trees in a neighbourhood are the ones most likely to be struck. Contrary to what is believed by some people, the cells are not "ruptured or torn by the formation of steam, as might happen if the heating by the electric current was very great." The cells collapse and shrink, but are never torn. The root system does not seem to be ever damaged by lightning.

THE RAIN STORM.

MORE DAMAGE REPORTED IN THE CITY AND ACROSS THE WATER.

The rain storm which passed over the Colony last night and which lasted for very nearly two hours was, perhaps, the worst we have experienced this year. During those two hours something approaching 1.76 inches of rain was recorded. To-day's outlook was not so dreary, and but for a fine drizzle early this morning, the elements look like moderating. The "scissor-grinders" were to be heard singing in every tree to-day, which is a sign of good weather approaching, according to native ideas. At about half-past seven o'clock last night the rain came down in furious torrents, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder. It stopped as suddenly as it started.

While the storm lasted, more damage was done in the city and across the water. At the Peak district there were one or two small landslides. Part of the hillside above Jubilee Road and Pokfulam Road was washed away. A quantity of earth was washed down from Cairns Road into Ladder Street. At Yau-ma-tei a stone bridge near the Steam Laundry works was completely washed away from its position, and now obstructs the road. Severe damage has been done to the walled city at Kowloon City. A portion of the wall collapsed, and the remaining portion is in a dangerous condition. If this is not pulled down in the course of a day or two there is a likelihood that it will collapse suddenly, and, probably, attended with the loss of life, as the space near this wall is used as the children's playground. From the New Territories news is still lacking. This does not prove that they have suffered no damage, said a police officer, but probably due to the fact that the police have been unable to leave the stations owing to the roads being flooded and unsafe.

The damage done in the city is receiving the prompt attention of the Public Works Department. A gang of coolies was engaged during the last two days in clearing away the obstruction in Battery Path, caused by the washing away of part of the hillside. It is believed the path will be cleared about Monday.

THE NEXI GYMKHANA.

SPECIAL RACE FOR WATERS.

One of the features of the forthcoming gymkhana, which takes place on the 29th of next month, is a race for waters, which on account of its rarity in Hongkong should prove a decided attraction for those who follow the sport of kings. Several of the officers of the battalions stationed at Kowloon have a fine selection of horses which are kept as chargers and it is stated that their mounts are on the fast side. It was accordingly proposed that a special race should be included in the gymkhana events in order to test the racing powers of the waters and the owners having readily fallen in with the idea, arrangements have been made to give an added fillip to the programme. It is a considerable time now since a race for waters has been witnessed in Hongkong, so that there should be no lack of excitement in the event. It is expected that there will be nine or ten entries.

CENTENARIANS IN JAPAN.

It will be news to many that Japan's population includes a respectable sprinkling of centenarians. The Yordoku recently instituted a novel competition to ascertain the number and ages of persons who had passed a century of existence, and were still living. As a result the competition has brought 330 centenarians to light, the oldest of whom is 111 years of age. Of this number, ten range between 100 and 110, three, being male, and seven female. Prizes have been distributed by the Yordoku amongst those of the greatest age.

A FIREMAN belonging to the steamship *Harro*, who made violent, though unsuccessful efforts, to swim along Connaught Road Central during the rain squall last night, paid \$5 in the Police Court for failing to carry out the task. He was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

MAJOR GENERAL Fukushima, Vice-Chief of the Japanese General Staff in Tokyo, arrived at Peking on 10th inst. with Major-General Aoki, military attaché to the Japanese Legation, and also Mr. Matsukura, Director of the Kawasaki Dockyards at Kobe. The purpose of their visit is unknown but is supposed to have reference to the reorganization of the Imperial Chinese Navy. General Fukushima is in charge of the Military College in Tokyo, where Chinese military students are now trained, and is respected and loved by many high Chinese officials in the Capital. It is possible that the said Japanese Dockyard hopes to beat its European competitors and secure an order for new men-of-war for the Chinese Navy.

ACCORDING to a Vancouver paper, Mr. F. Dodwell, of the firm of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., has been expressing his opinions on Far Eastern questions in the course of an interview. Mr. Dodwell, says the interviewer, has been thirty-two years manager of the business of his firm in China, and knows public sentiment in the Far East like a book. He says the dread of a "Yellow" invasion of Canada, so far as China is concerned, is nonsensical. "In any case, should such economic or political complications arise all that would be necessary would be an alliance between England, Germany, and the United States, and the door to all these countries could be effectively closed. Anyway, there is no danger. Mr. Dodwell went on, mischievously, "The Creator intended that some nations should be the sowers of wood and drawers of water for other nations, and we are the people who need, dread, and suppress the other nations so long as the laws of nature obtain."

COAL CONSUMPTION IN FORMOSA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Taipei, 16th July. During the last few years the quantity of coal consumed in Formosa has been considerably increased, owing to the extension of railways, increased number of steamers calling, and the springing up of new industries. According to the statistics lately published, the total coal consumption in Formosa during 1907 shows as follows:—89,556,225 kio (or 113,718 tons) of the value of Yen 732,121. Of this quantity only some 14,400 tons were Japan coal, the balance being the output of Formosan coal mines. We now give below particulars of the quantities and qualities of Formosan and/or Japan coal consumed in 1907, as well as the purposes for which it was used:—

Used for	Quantity.	Japan Coal.	Formosan Coal.
Railway ... Screened ...	8,650 tons	9,810 tons	
Steamers ... Lump ...	2,037 "	125 "	
" ... Screened ...	27 "	14,385 "	
" ... Unscreened ...	—	43,430 "	
Factories ... Lump ...	2,921 "	5,996 "	
" ... Screened ...	3-4 "	4,814 "	
" ... Unscreened ...	300 "	11,178 "	
" ... Dust ...	—	7,480 "	
" ... Nuts ...	10 "	2,196 "	
Total...	14,456 tons	99,312 tons	

Total 113,718 tons. As shown above the consumption of Formosan coal amounts to 99,312 tons, while the production during the last year was 135,740 tons. According to the Customs returns some 25,000 tons were exported from Formosa, and also tramp steamers took a considerable quantity of bunkers. The consumption during this year is expected to be greatly increased, and when the sugar factories in Formosa are in full swing, the demand for coal will be very greatly increased.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

DIVERSION OF FREIGHT FROM THE JAPANESE VESSELS TO AMERICAN SHIPMENT.

A Tacoma despatch of 4th inst. says:—Bringing sixty cabin passengers and a steamer passengers, the American steamer *Shamoun* arrived in port this afternoon on her twenty-first east-bound passage from the Orient. Some of the passengers disembarked at Victoria, but nearly all of the cabin passengers came through to Tacoma. The steamer had 6,700 tons of general freight, including a large quantity of gunnies and heavy shipments of new tea, the liner having gone into Keelung, Formosa, for the tea. She brought only a light Oriental mail.

The steamer had a small run over from Yokohama, having had no heavy weather. Officers of the liner report that the Chinese boycott is on in full effect against the Japanese lines. It is understood that for this reason both passengers and cargo were diverted from the Japanese liners to the *Shamoun*.

The owners of the *Shamoun* and *Tremont* are negotiating with the government for the sale of the steamers to the Italian mail commission, and while these vessels are on Puget sound they will be surveyed by a naval board, but it is not yet known whether the deal will be completed or not.

SERIOUS CHARGE NOT PROVEN.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER DISCHARGED.

Embezzlement was not proven in the case against Ho King Wo, and, at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, he was discharged. Ho King Wo was an accountant, and he was charged with embezzling the sum of \$2,000, while in the employ of Chan Shuo, the manager of the Hop Wo Loong firm, of 10, Lee Yuen Street. He was also accused of making a false entry in the firm's cash book, but this was withdrawn. As far as this charge went, defendant was alleged to have made the following entry in the cash book: "So paid to Mr. Tso," which, it was stated, was incorrect. According to the evidence for the prosecution it was stated that on the 13th June defendant collected a certain sum of money on behalf of his firm. He was alleged to have paid in a few hundred dollars to the firm and was supposed to have kept the balance. This, however, was not substantiated, and Mr. Kemp (the presiding magistrate) ordered his release from custody.

Mr. Reginald Harding appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. G. E. Murrell for the defence.

FIRE IN KOBE.

EYE-HOSPITAL DESTROYED.

In the small hours of yesterday morning (4th inst.) a fire broke out at the Takahashi Eye-Hospital, No. 30 Shimoyama-dori, 8-chome, Kobe, reports the *Japan Chronicle*. The outbreak originated in an unoccupied upstairs room, and the flames soon spread, threatening the surrounding houses. Happily, the fire brigade arrived at the scene in a short time, and by their efforts the fire was successfully confined to the place of its origin. The fire lasted for about an hour, and was got under control a little past one o'clock.

The main building, which was a handsome European-style two-storied house, and two Japanese houses in the compound were practically destroyed. The damage sustained in the loss of the building and furniture is given as Y5,000, of which Y5,500 only—the value of the building—is covered by insurance with the Nippon Fire Insurance Company. The surgical apparatus and implements destroyed are valued at Y4,700.

A patient at the hospital who occupied an upstairs room very close to the room where the fire broke out, sustained some slight burns about the face and hands as he forced his way out. The cause of the fire is not definitely known, but is believed to be accidental.

Telegrams.

[Reuter's.]

Gambling in the Malay States.

LONDON, 23rd July.

In the House of Commons, Mr. R. Laidlaw, Liberal Member for Renfrewshire, asked Col. Seely, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, if the Government would consider the question of refusing to continue licensed gambling in the Malay States after the present lease expires.

Col. Seely, in his reply, stated that, while the Government was desirous of ending the present system, any precipitate action was likely to do more harm than good.

King and Kaiser.

King Edward will meet the Kaiser at Cronberg on the 11th August.

The U. S. Navy.

President Roosevelt, addressing a meeting of prominent naval men at Newport, said that what was wanted was a first class navy or none at all. A purely defensive navy was worthless. The cruise of the battleship fleet had been a most instructive lesson in the reality of the Monroe doctrine which the American people must be prepared to uphold in order to have the right of saying who should be allowed to enter the country in case anyone challenges it.

The Balkans.

The Times Sofia correspondent wires that Niaz Bey, leader of the Young Turkey rebels, has established his headquarters at Starova near Lake Ochrida where the rebels have captured the military depot.

Four hundred armed Mahomedans have joined Niaz, and the insurrection is spreading at Dibra where arms have been distributed to the Christians.

S.S. "TELEMACHUS" ASHORE.

SHIP TOUCHES UNCHARTED SANDBAR.

On Saturday morning the steamship *Telemachus*, of the Ocean Steamship Line, from Liverpool to Kobe, grounded in the Akashi Straits when opposite the lighthouse, but was floated off on Sunday evening, reports the *Japan Chronicle* of 7th inst. We learn that the vessel grounded on a bank of shingle which is uncharted; in fact, according to the chart, there is 25 fathoms of water at the spot where the vessel grounded.

In order to lighten the ship to assist in getting her off, about 2,000 tons of cargo were discharged into lighters by Messrs. Nichol & Co., and at about 9.30 on Sunday night the *Telemachus* was floated off. The vessel came into Kobe harbour yesterday morning, and we understand that a careful examination of the vessel's hull failed to disclose any damage whatever as a result of the accident.

FOREIGN SLAVES.

One of the small Chinese journals having a large circulation, namely, the *Ching-hu Shih-pao* of Peking, recently printed a very interesting anti-foreign article headed 'Yanglukai, or foreign slaves, which is the newspaper's polite way of referring to pro-foreign officials and those in foreign employ, says the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News*. The writer suggests that foreign Powers could not interfere if these foreign slaves were killed by the Chinese themselves and that such murder would be a more reasonable course than fighting with foreign missionaries and their native converts, who are considered less dangerous to China than the 'foreign slaves.' Altogether the article suggests a new outlet for anti-foreign feeling in Peking and Tientsin, though its writer has evidently forgotten the 1900 Boxer rising. He urges the natives to sharpen their knives for the killing of the Yanglukai, without hesitation, because the latter have secretly sold all Chinese mines and railways to foreign countries simply for their personal gain, and are now compelling the people to accept foreign loans. The writer quotes the recent dispute between the Peking Syndicate and the people of Shanxi, saying that the former tried to snatch the entire mining rights of that Province from their rightful owners. He advocates the murder of any big capitalists and indiscriminately calls upon the people to safeguard the interests of their respective provinces from the Yanglukai.

Finally, the writer declares his utter disbelief that foreigners are any cleverer than Chinese. What they can do, he says, in this world, the Chinese can also do without difficulty. But in order that China should be placed on an equal footing with foreign countries, railways must be built by the Chinese themselves, mines worked, schools established and all other reforms should be entrusted to the hands of those officials who are not among the foreign slaves, who must be killed at once.

The article ends by saying that, after the people have murdered all the pro-foreign officials and those in foreign employ, they can sing peaceful songs and enjoy peace without the introduction of foreign civilization, for the Chinese civilization is better and can be spread over the whole world.

THE "LINTAN" SENSATION.

INDIAN WATCHMAN ARRAIGNED FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Of all the prisoners who were lodged in the dock in the Police Court, this morning, the one who attracted most attention, and was the subject of much discussion, was Khaim Ullah Khan, the Indian watchman, who is accused of shooting Tsang Wing Chung, the ticket collector of the steamer *Lintan*, on Thursday last, while the vessel was on her way to Hongkong from Wuchow. The accused was escorted into the dock by Detective Sergeant Toim, the officer who made the arrest.

Khaim Ullah Khan is a man of about thirty years of age. He stands about six feet high, and is well built. As he is quitted on the floor of the dock it was noticed that he was bald in some parts of the head. He was attired in a thick blue serge suit.

The charge against him was that of shooting one Tsang Wing Chung with the intention of committing murder. For this indictment the accused entered a plea of "not guilty," and he was ordered by Mr. J. H. Kemp (first police magistrate) to be detained in police custody until the discharge of the complainant from hospital.

Tsang Wing Chung's condition is not so serious as we were at first given to understand. The bullet, which entered the left side of his chin, forcing its way to the back of his head, has been extracted, and he is progressing favourably, which, no doubt, goes to show that the bullet must have taken an outward course. His discharge from hospital is expected in about a week's time. In the meantime his alleged assailant is incarcerated in the Victoria Gaol awaiting trial.

THE JAPAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

FOREIGN ENGINEER ENGAGED.

We learn from Japanese papers that the Japan Sugar Refining Company has engaged the services of Mr. Lowell, an engineer in a sugar refining company of Java, who, it is said, is expected to arrive in Japan in October next. He will work for the company in Formosa from November to April, that being the sugar season there, and from May to October will be employed in the Java mill.

MARINE COURT.

UNLAWFUL MOORING.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commissioner Basil Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Ho Su and Ho Yau, masters of licensed passenger boats, were charged, at the instance of P.C. Langley, with unlawfully mooring their boats within one hundred yards from the low water mark between the Gasworks at Shek-tung-shui and the canal at Bowring during prohibited hours at 10.30 p.m. on the 23rd instant. It was stated by prosecutor that at about 10.30 p.m. on the 23rd instant, he saw the two junks, lying ashore by the Wing Lok Street wharf without permits. Both boats belonged to the second defendant. He was fined 15 for each boat, or the alternative of one month's hard labour. The first defendant was discharged.

In the same Court, Leung Fuk, master of a cargo-boat, was charged with the same offence by P.C. Pepperell. The latter stated that at about 12.45 a.m. on the 24th inst., he saw defendant's cargo-boat lying ashore near the China Merchants' wharf, alongside the wall, without a permit. Defendant stated that he had written permission to berth from the storekeeper at the godowns. He was fined 55, or the alternative of one month's hard labour.

Fugui Shan and Ho Yun Tin, masters of licensed boats, had to answer a charge of unlawfully lying alongside the *Chipping* in such a manner as to prevent the free access of other vessels to the Southern Fairway on the 23rd inst. P.C. Thompson stated that at 5.40 p.m. on the 23rd instant, he saw six cargo-boats lying one outside the other alongside the *Chipping*. The defendant boats were the two outside ones. The first defendant stated that he was alongside to discharge cargo. The second defendant's statement was to the effect that he was then to load cargo. They were each fined \$10, or, in default, undergo one month's hard labour.

WELL-KNOWN ENGINEER DEAD.

SUDDEN COLLAPSE IN HONGKAI.

The sudden death took place at Shanghai, on the 19th inst., of Mr. A. W. Cameron, a well-known consulting engineer and late chief engineer of the I. C. steamer *Taiwan*, which vessel he had only left about a week before.

It appears that about 9.30 a.m. on the 19th inst. as a native policeman was walking his beat in the Seward Road, he noticed a crowd of natives gathered at the corner of Seward Road and Broadway. On going up to ascertain the cause, he found the body of a heavily built foreigner lying on the ground trembling as if with ague. The constable tried to get the man on his feet, but was unable to do so, so he called a ricksha and putting the man in it, had him conveyed to the Hongkew station close by. On reaching there Sergt. O'Regan examined the man who was unconscious, and finding that his pulse was very weak, he had him placed on the ambulance and taken to the General Hospital. A few minutes later word was sent to the station that the man was dead, having expired before reaching the hospital. The body was at once sent to the Pearson Road Mortuary and Det. Sergt. Cruickshank was detailed to make inquiries and inform the British authorities. It was then learned that the deceased was A. W. Cameron, late Chief Engineer of the Indo-China steamer *Taiwan*. He deceased was a Scotsman, and had been many years on the Coast.—*Shanghai Times*.

SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN MURRAY.

SAD INCIDENT IN KOBE.

The *Japan Chronicle* of 14th inst. says:—An announced in the extra issued from the office yesterday morning, a tragic incident occurred in Kobe on Sunday, when Captain A. Murray, living at Nakay-mate-dori, a home, committed suicide at his house. Captain Murray had been suffering for many years from a serious disease of the bones of the feet, which gave him intense pain, and about a fortnight ago one of his toes had to be amputated. It was soon found, however, that he would have to undergo an operation to have both feet removed, and he was advised by Dr. Sano to enter a hospital at Kyoto for that purpose. Captain Murray refused to do this, and said he would prefer to have the operation performed at his own house. On Sunday two doctors were to hold a consultation on the matter at his residence. He left his bedroom on Sunday morning while it was being put in order to receive the physicians. When this was done he returned to it. Then, at twenty minutes to ten, apparently in a fit of despair, he placed the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth and discharged it, the bullet coming out at the back of his head. Mrs. Murray, who is a Japanese, on hearing the report, rushed upstairs, but her husband was already dead when she entered the room. Information was given to the authorities, and soon afterwards a police surgeon and Mr. McDonald from the British Consulate-General came up to investigate. It is evident that the unfortunate man must have died instantaneously.

Captain Murray, who was in his sixty-fourth year, was born at Pitlochry, in the county of Fife, Scotland. He went to sea at an early age, and, we believe, was for some time on vessels trading to Australia. He then came out to China and engaged in the coal-trading trade, there for a time. It is about thirty years since Captain Murray came to this country, where he has resided ever since. For many years Captain Murray was in the employ of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and commanded several ships owned by that company. On leaving the service of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha he became an Inland Sea pilot, and held this post for about ten years. Three years ago, when he attained the age of sixty, the limit of age for pilots in this country, Captain Murray retired. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The spirit in which China has received the announcement of the purpose of the United States to remit one-half of the indemnity exacted on account of the Boxer outbreak is truly admirable. The amount remitted altogether will aggregate \$12,785,000, of which, however, \$3,000,000 is for the present held back on the improbable theory that other claims may at this late date be advanced which will have to be paid. Failing the proof of such claims, the \$3,000,000 will also be remitted to China.

The Chinese government thereupon announces that the entire amount thus remitted will be expended by it in educating Chinese students in American schools. This is a graceful recognition of the liberality of this country, on the one side, and it shows not only an appreciation of the friendliness of the act, but a purpose to aid in the largest possible way toward increasing the friendship and improving the cordiality of the relations between the two countries.

The Chinese students to be educated in this country will take home with them not only acquired Western ideas, but a broader and saner comprehension of the United States; and in all probability a strong feeling of friendship toward it. They will be missionaries at home, and missionaries with an influence out of all comparison greater than any foreigner could exert among Asiatics.

Yet, after all, the action of congress in returning this sum, or rather in waiving its collection, was but a matter of simple honesty. The American claims did not aggregate more than half the amount exacted. The claims exacted by other nations were preposterously great; but China was at their mercy. Failing to influence the allies to reduce their demands, the United States took the share allotted to it, paid the claims of all American citizens, and, finding a large balance still left, it gives it back where it belongs. That other nations have not done the same would be an adequate excuse for the United States to retain this money. Simple justice is a safe rule, for the guidance of a government, and it will not lessen the prestige of this country in China, or elsewhere to have it emphasized that simple justice is the guide to its conduct toward all other nations, strong or weak.—*Seattle Post*.

DR. KOCH IN JAPAN.

Professor Koch, the noted bacteriologist, now in Tokyo, recently paid a visit to Baron Makino, Minister of Education, and after expressing his thanks for the welcome accorded him by the Imperial House and the Government as well as by private individuals, which he deemed not only an honour to himself, but also to his country, offered his services in any way in which he could be useful to Japan. He further stated that he would be very happy if he were able to contribute anything towards the advance of scientific study. Baron Makino, in reply, thanked Dr. Koch, and said he would be happy to avail himself of the services of the great scientist in certain matters. The Minister is now consulting with the principal medical authorities as to what can be done in this connection. When it was definitely known that Dr. Koch was to visit Japan, the Japanese authorities had the intention of seeking his aid in the investigation of a certain special subject should he remain in Japan for some months. His offer is therefore heavily welcomed, and the Minister is to ask officially for his services in connection with the study of a certain problem, in return for a liberal remuneration.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 24th inst.:—

Our market, during the past week, has continued more or less dull, and closes without any special features to report.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have shown a further improvement on last week's rate, and at the close buyers prevail at \$770. The London quotation has strengthened to £84.10/-.

Marine Insurances.—Cautious have weakened to \$120 without business to report. Unions are easier at \$785, while Yangtze are firm at \$160.

Fire Insurances.—Both China Fires and Hongkong Fires can be sold at quotations.

Shipping.—China & Manilla and Douglas, Canton and Macao Steamboats are wanted at \$9. Shell Transports are quiet at 45/-.

In their report issued to shareholders for the year ending 31st December, 1907, just to hand, the directors state that including the balance brought forward from 1906, but after deducting the cost of issuing the additional capital management, legal and other expenses, there is a credit to Profit and Loss account of £73,817.19.48.

From this amount, preference dividends, absorbing £50,000, and interim dividends, absorbing £215,000, have been paid; the sum of £170,000, has been passed to reserve account, and also £150,000, being premium received on the 300,000 new shares, issued during last year; and £100,000 to reserve fund.

After making the above appropriation, there remains a balance of £178,817.19.48, from which, it is recommended that a further and final dividend for the year 1907, of 5 per cent=1/- per share, be paid to shareholders and the balance of £63,817.19.48, be carried forward to new account. It is also announced that an interim dividend of 1/- per share, will be paid to shareholders on account of the current year.

Refineries.—China Sugars are without business to report at \$130. Luxos and Perak Sugars are unaltered.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have buyers at Tls. 154. Raub's have found buyers at \$7. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs are wanted at \$474. Whampoa Docks are steady at \$103. Sales of Shanghai Docks have been effected at Tls. 85. Hongkew Wharfs have further weakened and there are sellers in the North at the reduced rate of Tls. 202.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands continue in demand at \$98. Humphreys Estates are still on offer at \$104. Shanghai Lands are obtainable Tls. 119 ex the interim dividend of Tls. 3 per share paid in Shanghai on the 22nd inst.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have strengthened to Tls. 6 1/2 at which rate sales have taken place in the North. Hongkong Cottons are steady at \$11. Other stocks under this heading are unaltered.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements can be had at \$14 and China Portland at \$9. Langkats have experienced a sharp rise during the week, and buyers in the North have offered Tls. 55. Sumatras are wanted at Tls. 93.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/99 1/2 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74 1/2.

Dividends Payable.—Shanghai Gas Co. Interim of Tls. 33 per share for account 1908, payable in Shanghai to-morrow. Hongkong Lands Interim of 13/- per share for account 1908, payable on the 29th inst. West. Points Interim of 32 per share for 6 months, ending 30th June, payable on the 29th inst. Hongkong Docks Interim of 2/- per share for first half-year.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 24th instant, Messrs. Phiroozza H. Petit & Co. write:—

Our last circular was dated the 10th instant. We have to record a firm market throughout the fortnight. To equalize the rupee prices of yarn, owing to the fall in exchange, the dollar quotations show from \$1 to \$2 higher figures than those quoted a fortnight ago. Even at the enhanced prices demand has been steady and clearances satisfactory. The downward tendency of rupee exchange makes importers rather less inclined to sell at ruling rates; this, coupled with the 'boad fide' inquiries from dealers, leads to an anticipation of further enhancement in prices.

The devastating effect of the floods in the West River is now fully confirmed by official reports obtained through H.B.M. Consular General at Canton. About a million inhabitants are dependent upon the relief organizations in Canton and Hongkong for assistance. It is satisfactory to observe that while rendering aid to the most necessitous the relief committees are at the same time devising means to supply the peasantry with seed in sufficient quantity to ensure the seasonable planting for the autumn rice crop. Copious rains have fallen during the past week.

No. 205.—A small business was done at an advance of \$1 per bale in selected chops.

No. 162.—Moved freely for the interior at current rates. Selected threads are still in request.

No. 224.—A moderate business done in favourite spinings at an advance of \$1 to \$2 per bale.

No. 101.—A good business is reported at an advance \$1 to \$2 per bale.

No. 84.—Neglected.

No. 64.—Only one thread changed hands at quotations.

Market closes firm.

Sales:—50 bales of No. 64, 4,800 bales of No. 8, 1,300 bales of No. 12, 875 bales of No. 16, and 1,175 bales of No. 20; in all about 8,200 bales.

Unsold Stocks:—About 20,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock:—About 11,000 bales.

Exchange.—We quote to-day as follows:—

India T/T. at Rs. 125 1/2 per cent.

London T/T. at \$1.01 1/2.

Shanghai T/T. at \$1.01 1/2.

Silver at \$1.01 1/2.

To-day's Advertisements.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, 3rd August. Hongkong, 25th July, 1908. (158)

VOLUNTEER CONCERT.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT will be held on the VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND on SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 9.15 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel A. F. B. Glover, D.S.O., and Officers of the 3rd Middlesex Regt. the Regimental Band will attend.

Tickets \$2 and \$1 can be had from Volunteer Headquarters and Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

A. CHAPMAN, Lt.-Colonel, Commandant H.K. Vol. Corps, Hongkong, 25th July, 1908. (701)

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.

A reduction of 20% on First Class Fares to Poochow will be made during the Months of July, August and September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFAIR & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1908. 1699

FROM NEW-YORK.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"VANDALIA."

Captain Karberg, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before T.O. DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at consignee's risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st prox., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1908. (700)



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, COMZINTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MARMORA."

Captain G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 8th August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Himalaya*, 7,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Marmora*, due in London on 25th September, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1908. (7)

ACCORDING to the latest returns, the number of steamers belonging to the Japan Steamship Owners' Association was 181, with an aggregate tonnage of 335,000. Four vessels exceed 4,000 tons, nineteen 3,000 tons, 56 2,000 tons, and 54 exceed 1,000 tons. During last month six steamers were wrecked. Of the total number, 103 steamers, with a total tonnage of 210,000, engaged in coast trading, three were on a voyage to Saigon and Java; one was on a voyage to Peru, and one on a voyage to Bangkok in escort of the torpedo-boats built at the Kawasaki yard; 40, with an aggregate tonnage of 74,000, were chartered; 13, with a total tonnage of 34,000, were on regular overseas services, and 13, accounting for 23,000 tons, were under repair.

Intimations.

SPECIAL BARGAINS! IN HIGH CLASS PIANOS.

TO CLEAR, ORDINARY PRICE.

Collard	\$480	\$600
Broadwood	225	400
Rachals	380	550
Own Make	250	360
Krauss	400	600
Haake	325	450

WEAR GUARANTEED.

WILL BE STORED UNTIL REQUIRED.

CASH or CREDIT

PIANOS FOR HIRE

\$8

per Month.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

(35)

KOWLOON HOTEL.

GUEST NIGHT

EVERY

SATURDAY

AND

SUNDAY.

SPECIAL MENU.

INDIAN CURRIES.

THE

105TH M. L. I. BAND

will play.

TO-NIGHT,

the 25th inst.,

FROM 8 P.M. TO 11 P.M.

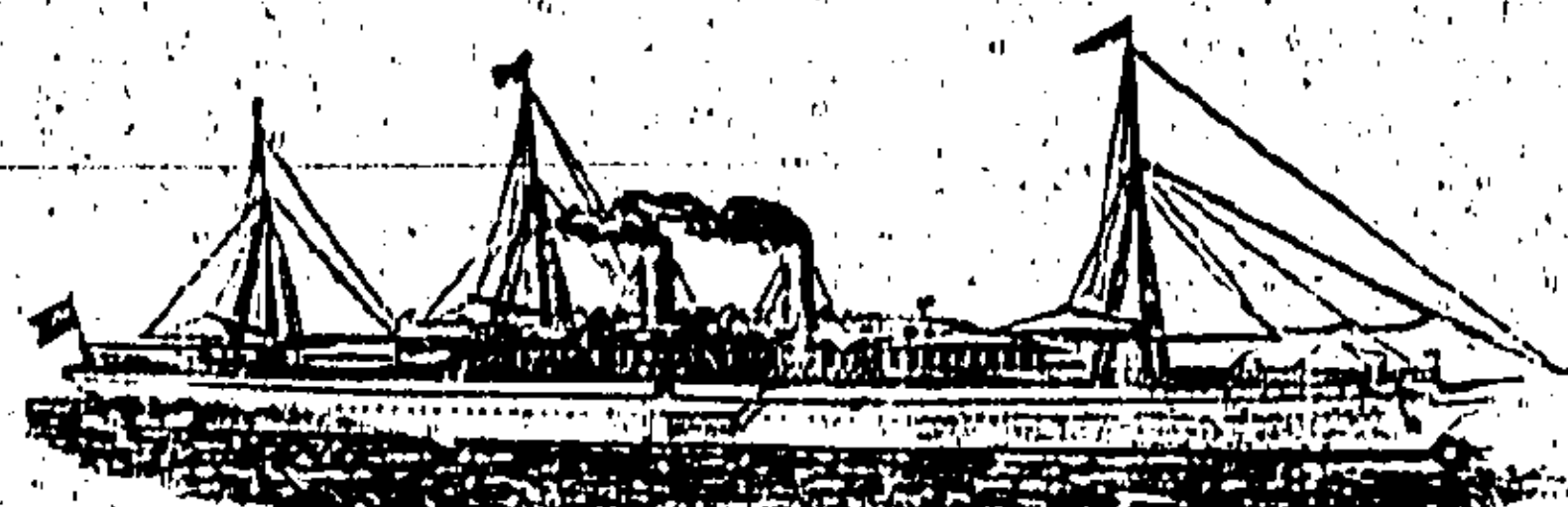
Please book seats in advance.

OWEN, STONE & Co.

Proprietors.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).
R.M.S. Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" 3,700	SATURDAY, Aug. 8th Sept. 6th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 3,700	SATURDAY, Aug. 15th Sept. 13th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" 3,700	FRIDAY, Sept. 11th Oct. 10th
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" 3,700	SATURDAY, Sept. 20th Oct. 17th
"EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA" 3,700	SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd Oct. 29th

S.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA" and "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers. "EMPEROR OF CHINA" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. S.S. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" and "EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Pacific "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class in Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways... £40. " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line. R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all ports and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pender Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"KUNGSANG"	MONDAY, 27th July, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	TUESDAY, 28th July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA LAISANG	"LOONGSANG"	THURSDAY, 30th July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 31st July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"FOORSANG"	FRIDAY, 7th August, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "Kunyang," "Nanyang" and "Fookyang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai, and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and return at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yantai, Port, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuda; Lahad; Datu; Simporia, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61, Hongkong, 25th July, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	27th July, 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"HANKO"	27th " " " "
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"HUPEN"	28th " " " "
SWATOW & FOCHOW	"IOHANG"	28th " " " "
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SHANG"	28th " " " "
MANILA	"TEAN"	28th " " " "
CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	29th " " " "
TSINGTAI, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"NANCHANG"	29th " " " "
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUIHOW"	31st " " " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND & other AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN"	3rd Aug. " "

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36, Hongkong, 24th July, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardesses carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI	3540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 1st August, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	3540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 8th August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA SAILING EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

THE Co's Newly Built Passenger Steamer

"KAMO MARU"

(Tons 9,000 gross reg., Captain F. L. Sommer), will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 12th August, at Daylight.

Every known comfort provided on board for travellers: First class staterooms amidships comprising ordinary Two Berth Cabins, Single Berth Cabins and Full Suite. Elegant Dining Saloon, Drawing Room, Social Hall and Smoking Room. Electric Light and Electric Fans throughout. Barber Saloon, Dark Room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewardesses. Unexcelled service.

Cheapest passage rates to Europe and around the world. For further particulars apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. 665



HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "MONTROSE".....On 11th August, 1908.

For freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
"Suvaric"	6,232	Sholton	19th Aug.
"Kumakura"	6,232	Cowley	19th Aug.
"Shawmut"	9,666	Roberts	19th Sept.
"Tymont"	9,666	Garlick	6th Oct.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw S.S. "Shawmut" and "Tymont" are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber, shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

* Steerage Passengers only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1908.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR," Capt. A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M. This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE" will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 25th August, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER. "KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWX.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted). Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted). These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4. Meals.....\$1.35 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1908.

Intimations.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now a new Cold Storage. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLAEN, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908.

TYPEWRITERS

A SPECIALITY

OVER TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

CLEANING, VERHAULING,

and REPAIRING.

ALL BROKEN PARTS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ALSO

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MODERATE CHARGES.

MOTOR LAUNCHES

ON HIRE

AT BLAKE PIER.

A GREAT BOON TO PASSENGERS

TO AND FROM STEAMERS

AND

ALSO ROUND THE ISLAND FOR

PICNIC PARTIES, &c.

Fares from \$2. per Hour.

HUMBER CYCLES

AGENCY.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

35 & 35 DES VOUX ROAD.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGON (FASTEST) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the most recent and important discovery of the

century, and it is a discovery which will revolutionize

the whole of human life. It is a discovery which will

bring about a new era of health and happiness. It is a

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